

THE DAILY NEWS.

ORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE No. 149 EAST BAY.

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Daily News, three months, 2.00.
Tri-weekly News, one year, 2.00.
Tri-weekly News, six months, 1.00.

PAYMENT invariably in advance. No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order, or for a longer time than paid for.

THE DAILY NEWS will be served to subscribers in the city at 10 cents per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business notices, 25 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, One Dollar each.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—A Liverpool cotton closed firm. Uplands 12 1/2, Orleans 12 1/2.

—In New York cotton was a quarter better, and more active. Middling 28 1/2; sales 6800 bales. Good closed at 32 1/2.

—It is becoming the fashion in New York to issue wedding invitations with "No presents" on them.

—The great competition in theatrical business in New York is said to be interfering with the profits.

—Was Eaton innocent? Who poisoned Twifield? are the questions which agitate Philadelphia.

—Missouri imposes a State income tax which the Missouri Supreme Court has just declared to be unconstitutional.

—Cuban correspondents say the rebels started practically without firearms, and that now they are one-quarter armed.

—The Senate in executive session to-day ratified naturalization treaties with Baden, Wurtemberg, Hesse, and Belgium, and also a trade-mart treaty with Belgium.

—The Pontifical anniversary celebration which took place at New Orleans on Monday, is said to have been the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in that city.

—A steam propeller, carrying arms and materials of war, and also about one hundred and twenty men, left New York, it is said, a few days ago, in aid of the Cuban insurrectionists.

—A billiard congress, it is announced, will soon be held in Boston. Preliminary arrangements have been made, and committees appointed to raise funds, procure a hall, and draft rules for the proposed congress.

—A woman in New York broke a kerosene lamp over her husband's head, after an unsuccessful attempt to scald him with hot water from a tea-pot, and to burn him with a stove lid, but in so doing she burned herself so severely that she has since died.

—The Cuban Junta held a meeting at New York on Monday. The proceedings were secret; but it was intimated that a strong expedition in aid of the Cuban insurgents has set sail from a Southern port, under command of a distinguished American officer.

—The winter in Europe, it may be remembered, was exceedingly mild, the blossoms coming out in January, and persons sitting in the open air as in summer time. Now, however, we hear that on March 27th and 28th, a terrible storm prevailed throughout Europe.

At Birmingham, and all over the north of England, snow fell without intermission for four or five hours. In Paris, the snow lay for a foot deep on the ground. The Pyrenees in the south of France are covered with snow, and the bears have been coming down to the villages and have carried off the sheep and cows.

—Captain-General Dulce has the reputation of being a prudent judicious officer; but he is cursed with subordinates who are as fit to be trusted with a lighted candle in a powder magazine as he is with any control whatever over the Spanish naval forces in the West India squadron, he cannot safely lose one hour in using it.

—We have hardly had time to re-peruse the particulars of the late outrage on an American vessel, till the Nassau Herald comes with details of a yet more heinous and foully performed. Not satisfied with their excellent prospect of embroiling their government in its time of distress with the United States, they have now contrived to offer an equal or greater indignity to Great Britain. Pursuing a vessel into their British harbor, they first insisted on their right to search it, and then absolutely landed a detachment of marines, and scoured the island for the crew of a Cuban privateer.

—The Nassau paper speaks under a particular short of a declaration of war against Great Britain, and assuming that "it seals the fate of Cuba," but certainly no more marvellous example of audacious folly has marked the annals of the Spanish navy in Western waters. The violation of International Law is so palpable that it cannot be regarded as other than intentional and deliberate.

—The progress of the Cuban revolution is commented upon in the New York Tribune. Since its inception it has received no one serious defeat, but on the contrary has daily enlarged its active boundaries and more seriously imperilled the Spanish rule.

The Provisional Government of Cuba is at this moment master of at least three-fifths of the entire area of the island; it commands all the interior lines of communication within the revolutionized territory; it threatens the control of the Spaniards over the remaining two-fifths; it has confined the troops operating against them chiefly to the seaboard and to the walls of a few principal towns; it has an organized semi-military government, whose authority is really and seriously respected by the people; it has today an army of over 40,000 men in the field, and could easily double that number if in possession of arms and proper equipments. So much the revolution has practically accomplished. It has in reality done much more, for from the outset it has established the policy of emancipation and full enfranchisement of all its citizens as its purpose. The moral value of this unqualified position has been immense. There has been but very slight aid given from the outside, either from our shores or other of the neighboring American States.

—A New York letter of the 10th inst. says: "The glories of Broadway are numbered. The bill turning it over to a railroad corporation to do pretty much what they like with it has passed both houses of the Legislature, and now waits for the Governor's signature to become a law. It empowers the corporation to cut up, not only Broadway, but Lexington avenue, one of the finest and most aristocratic thoroughfares up town. An ugly feature of the crooked processes whereby this end has been accomplished was the refusal to give the job to responsible parties who were willing to pay \$2,000,000 into the city treasury for the privilege. Corruption is freely charged upon the members voting for it, and if all that one hears about it be true,

not without reason. The property owners along Broadway were generally opposed to the railroad, but their opposition amounted to nothing in competition with the shrewd, shrewd-wirepullers who engineer what is called the Albany ring—which may be more definitely described as a league between the slippery politicians of both parties to pluck the public goose. The effect of laying rails down in Broadway will be to practically exclude carriages and other vehicles from it, at the same time that it will knock down the value of real estate, as many believe, twenty-five or thirty percent. There is talk about a veto from Governor Hoffman, but that will amount to nothing, as the combination is powerful enough to pass the bill in spite of objections.

CHARLESTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1869.

Railroad Connections.

The new North Carolina Central Railroad is attracting attention in Cheraw and the upper part of this State. The company propose to build a direct line from Cheraw to Greensboro, so as to give rapid communication with the North via Danville and Richmond. When a connecting line between Danville and Lynchburg is built, the line from Charleston to Washington will be almost as straight as the crow flies. The Cheraw Democrat says that the company has obtained a charter, and is being pushed forward with energy and zeal. The Democrat says:

"Some may have a choice of routes and schemes, and venture to oppose one with a view of furthering the other. Let them have their preference if they choose, but the best policy is to go in for all. If we could have a train coming in from every direction once or twice a day, it would not materially damage the community, and we cannot see any objection to either of the schemes proposed at this time, for putting us in more immediate connection with the great thoroughfare of travel and the Northern markets. It seems to us that Charleston ought to put her shoulder to this wheel; for it must be of great advantage to her if it is built—greater than 'Blue Ridge project.' With her assistance, we could almost predict with certainty that the measure would succeed very soon."

While the Democrat is shouldering along the Greensboro road, the Sumter News is pegging away at the proposed road from Sumter to Gourdins, on the Northeastern Railroad. It says:

"When the road is built, we shall be able to reach Charleston, New York or Liverpool, in less time and at lower rates of freight, than by any other route. The line being thirty-six miles shorter than that via Kingsville, and fifty miles shorter than from here to Wilmington, freight will be lower and time shorter. We have said nothing of the great benefit to Sumter, which will accrue from that portion of the line which will run north of us."

"The quantity of produce which will be brought to this market, and the increased sales of goods which will result from the opening of the country north of us, would of themselves be sufficient inducements to us to use every effort to build this road."

"As to the manner in which the money is to be raised, and the prospects of business for the road after it is built, this is not 'perhaps the proper time to consider. But we may be assured of this—that if the people are willing to aid the enterprise, the financial arrangements can be made, and we have the judgment of men of experience in railroad management to sustain us in saying, that the current business will pay all expenses, interest on capital, and moderate dividends."

We are glad to see this activity on the subject of railroads. It is a sign that it is not forgotten that South Carolina was the pioneer State in American railroad enterprise, and it is an indication that the power of railroad lines in developing the country and building up towns and cities is felt and understood.

Reviews.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. By Harriet Martineau. New York: Leypoldt & Holt. 1869. Charleston: John R. Holt.

It is difficult to give, within the necessarily confined limits of a newspaper article, a just idea of a series of biographical sketches, of which each one has its peculiar characteristics. There are, however, some qualities which are common to all of them, and by briefly explaining these and by adding a sketch of the more prominent pictures of character, we may be able to arrive at the general value of what is certainly an interesting contribution to the literature of the day.

The biographical essays which are now for the first time published collectively, were originally written for the London Daily News, with which paper Miss Martineau was for many years connected. They are forty-six in number, and include memoirs of persons as distinguished as Professor Wilson, the Duchess of Kent, Wordsworth, De Quincy, Macaulay, Lord Brougham, Father Mathew and Lord Palmerston.

In regard to the qualifications of Miss Martineau there cannot well be two opinions. From her first entrance into the literary world she took a singular delight in the intercourse of society. There are few men or women of eminence with whom she is not familiar, and no one has a more thorough knowledge of the distinguished people of her day. Miss Martineau is masculine in her tone of thought, and possesses a rare facility of grouping facts in lucid order and of marking out character by a few pointed words. But she has strong prejudices, allowing her judgment to be too often led astray by her personal feelings. This is a grave fault; and yet the volume before us is not without the sweetness of charity and, at the worst, shows infrequent traces of individual prejudice. Each portrait in the long gallery is fresh and animated, and, whatever her private antipathies, Miss Martineau has not founded her verdict on current reputation, but upon her own settled conviction. In no instance has she hesitated to point out the spots on the popular sun, nor does she fail to expose the deficiencies of men who have been weighed and found wanting.

Macaulay she describes as the most brilliant rhetorician and essayist of his day and generation; but as no statesman, no philosopher, no logician, no lawyer. In his character there was kindness of feeling, but the heart was left out, and his interpretations of history were hence so partial, his estimate of his day and character so little elevated, and his habits of reasoning so unsound and illogical. "It," she says, "cannot have in him the man of soul, heroic or otherwise, nor the man of genius as states-

"man or poet, let us take him as the eloquent 'scholar and be thankful.'"

But still more severe is Miss Martineau's judgment of De Quincy, especially as regards his relations with Wordsworth. Having written to the poet in terms of admiration and sympathy, he was invited to Westmoreland valley and shared largely in the hospitality and kind offices of the fastidious poet. In return for this treatment, he wrote a series of letters exposing everything which he knew to the disadvantage of the Wordsworths. A little anecdote in connection with this passage of De Quincy's life, related by Miss Martineau, is worth repeating. "An old friend was talking with him by the fireside, and mentioned 'De Quincy's magazine articles. Wordsworth begged to be spared any account of them, saying, 'that the man had long passed away from the family life and mind; and he did not wish to rattle himself in a useless way about a 'misbehavior which could not be remedied. The friend acquiesced, saying, 'Well, I will tell you only one thing that he says, and then we will talk of other things. He says your 'wife is too good for you.' The old poet's dim eyes lighted up instantly, and he started 'from his seat and flung himself against the 'mantelpiece, with his back to the fire, as he 'cried with loud enthusiasm—'And that's true! 'There he is right!' and his disgust and contempt for the traitor were visibly moderated."

One of the most striking sketches in the volume is that of Lord Brougham, with whom Miss Martineau was at one time on terms of personal friendship. Vanity, she says, consumed the resources of his mind and character. There was a constitutional want of balance which paralyzed the action of his noble intellectual powers. The main element of his life was inconsistency, it being even doubted by those who knew him best, whether he would ever fulfill any of his virtual pledges to the people. The sketch is concluded with a rather happy comparison: "Lord Brougham 'was at his chateau at Cannes when the 'introduction of the dancerguetto process 'took place there; and an accomplished neighbor proposed to take a view of the chateau, 'with a group of guests in the balcony. The 'artist explained the necessity of perfect 'mobility. He only asked that his Lordship and friends would keep perfectly still for five 'seconds; and his Lordship vehemently 'promised that he would not stir. He moved 'about too soon, however, and the consequence was—a blur where Lord Brougham 'should be; and so stands the dancerguetto 'view to this hour. There is something mournfully typical in this. In the picture of our 'century, as taken from the life by history, 'this very man should have been a central 'figure; but now, owing to his want of steadiness, there will be forever—a blur where 'Brougham should have been."

Miss Martineau gives some fine sketches of eminent women, drawn with discrimination and free from any tincture of envy or disparagement. The tragic fate of Mrs. Jameson's history are lightly touched on, with justice done to her merits in the sphere of picturesque description and aesthetic criticism. A uniform impression is left by her writings and her character, that of a warm-hearted and courageous woman, of indomitable 'ability of nature, large liberality, and deep 'prejudices. The notice of Charlotte Bronte is unequal to the interest of the subject, consisting chiefly of superficial and desultory details, with no attempt at a philosophical analysis of her character. Of Miss Milford, she commends the attractive cheerfulness and charming humor which brightened her delightful style, though she denies her claim to any insight into passion, the depths of human character, or the scope of human experience.

The book as a whole is one of the most valuable that have recently been published. It is an admirable literary production, notwithstanding the drawbacks of which we have spoken; and it will, better than any other work of which we know, make the reader acquainted with men and women who are part of the history of the times. As we have said, the tale of their lives is not always impartially told; but it is better to know them as Miss Martineau knows them, and according to her honest judgment, than to wait idly for that perfect biography or personal history which may come with the millennium, but will not come before.

The book is printed with antique type, on tinted paper, with broad margins and side notes.

WE PRINT, to-day, a letter defending Mayor Clark from certain charges made against him, in a publication which appeared in yesterday's News. With this we must close our columns against the further anonymous discussion of a matter which affects the integrity of well known and responsible citizens of Charleston, as well as that of the Acting Mayor.

Gossip.

RE-OPENING OF THE OLD FOUR MILE HOUSE.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS has been re-opened by the proprietor, Mr. W. N. The barroom has been refitted and refurnished, and no pains will be spared to please visitors. The Four Mile House is the nearest and most comfortable place of the city.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, LOCATED corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class family boarding-house, the rooms being large and airy, heated by steam, with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

(One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements" and at the service of guests at all hours.)

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the city hall to Central Park, while a hack and a conveyance are at all times ready to take or deliver passengers, affording easy facilities for communicating with all the depots, steamboat landings, places of amusement and business of the great metropolis.

MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

T. MCCARTHY.

No. 204 KING-STREET.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY REQUEST LEAVE to call attention to his large and well assorted stock of New and Fashionable DRY GOODS, just opened.

Consisting of: DRESS GOODS, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, Groceries, Canned Goods, Embroideries, Trimmings, Lingerie, Lace Goods, Parasols, Dressing Cases, Corsets, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A lot of superior CALICOES, warranted fast colors, at 12 1/2 cents per yard.

T. MCCARTHY, Dealer in Groceries, No. 204 King Street.

FACTORIES, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) OF COTTON, ROPE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES.

ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. WILLIS & CO., Proprietors.

October 25

Schidam Schnapps.

OFFICE OF UDOLFO WOLFE, No. 125 West Broadway, New York, Nov. 18, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States: WHEN THE FINE MEDICINE RESTORATIVE, now so widely known as WOLFE'S SCHIDAM SCHNAPPS, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some twenty years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with a strong reputation against counterfeits, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore, for medicinal purposes. The peculiar character and strength of the of Schidam Schnapps, together with a reliable character of the alcoholic element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a facsimile of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, and names and that of the preparation were engraved on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schidam Schnapps, in 1848; and the label was deposited with his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by rendering deleterious trash under their names, that the protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introductions and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the endorsement which his Schidam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been plagiarized by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements parodied, his claims copied, and worse than all, cheapened retails after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schidam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned in Schidam, Holland, is distilled from a variety of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian Juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown to any other preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and deleterious element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schidam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travellers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome travel water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schidam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as may be guilty of being engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that, from the production, under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schidam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousands of dollars in surrounding himself with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, and the trade mark, has come off triumphant. He therefore, feels it a duty to lay to rest all doubts, and to denounce the medical profession and the sick, to denounce the pirates who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all that they are represented to be.

UDOLFO WOLFE.

I feel bound to say, that I regard your Schnapps as one of the very best preparations of the kind, and as the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOIT, M. D., Pharmacist, Chemist, New York.

26 FINE-STREET, NEW YORK, November 21, 1867.

UDOLFO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis a sample of your Schidam Schnapps, with the intention of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirit, and I find that it has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are so often used in the adulteration of spirits, and I therefore, hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schidam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable remedy of gin.

(Signed) CHAS. A. KELLY, Chemist.

New York, No. 53 Cedar-Street, Nov. 18, 1867.

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